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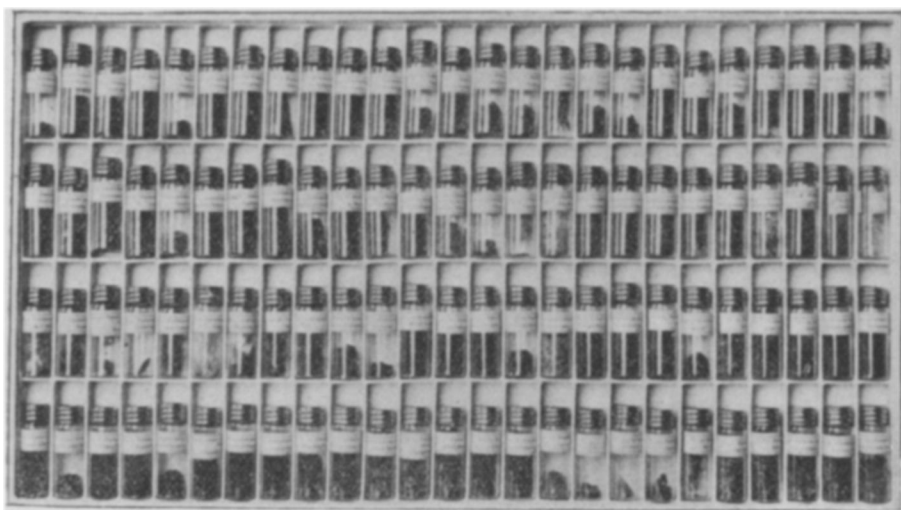
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A Century of American Weed Seeds.

BY BYRON D. HALSTED.

A collection of one hundred kinds of weed seeds, brought together in the shape shown in the accompanying engraving, is a new thing in American Economic Botany.

The seeds are placed in dram metal screw-cap vials, arranged in a shallow tray about the length and breadth of a standard



herbarium sheet, as illustrated in the cut. Each bottle bears a number and the botanical and one or more common names of the species of the seed contained therein, as for example:

“No. 34. *Anthemis Cotula*, L. Mayweed, Dog-fennel.”

Upon the underside of the cover to the tray is pasted a full list of the species with numbers to correspond with those upon the vials. After the common names the letter A indicates that the species is annual; B, biennial; and P, perennial. Thirty-eight (38) are native species and sixty-two (62) are from abroad, thus showing a large majority of foreign origin. The annuals lead with forty-eight (48) species; perennials next with thirty-five (35); biennials, fifteen (15); and two (2) live either one or two years.

The following is the list of species :

RANUNCULACEÆ—Crowfoot Family.

1. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L. Buttercup. P.†

CRUCIFERÆ—Mustard Family.

2. *Barbarea vulgaris*, R. Br. Yellow Rocket. B.
3. *Brassica nigra*, (L.) Koch. Black Mustard. A.
4. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boiss. Charlock. A.
5. *Bursa pastoris*, (L.) Weber. Shepherd's Purse. A.
6. *Lepidium campestre*, (L.) R. Br. Field Pepper-grass. A.
7. *Lepidium Virginicum*, L. Pepper-grass. A.
8. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L. Wild Radish. A.
9. *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. Hedge Mustard. A.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ—Pink Family.

10. *Agrostemma Githago*, L. Corn Cockle. A.
11. *Saponaria officinalis*, L. Bouncing Bet. P.

PORTULACACEÆ—Purslane Family.

12. *Portulaca oleracea*, L. Purslane. A.

MALVACEÆ—Mallow Family.

13. *Abutilon Avicennæ*, Gærtn. Velvet-leaf. A.
14. *Hibiscus Trionum*, L. Bladder Ketmia. A.
15. *Malva rotundifolia*, L. Mallow. P.

GERANIACEÆ—Geranium Family.

16. *Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her. Storksbill. A.

LEGUMINOSÆ—Pea Family.

17. *Cassia Chamæcrista*, L. Partridge Pea. A.
18. *Crotalaria sagittalis*, L. Rattle-box. A.
19. *Medicago lupulina*, L. Nonesuch. B.
20. *Melilotus alba*, Lam. White Melilot. A-B.
21. *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam. Sweet Clover. A-B.

ROSACEÆ—Rose Family.

22. *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L. Agrimony. P.

ONAGRACEÆ—Evening Primrose Family.

23. *Oenothera biennis*, L. Evening Primrose. B.

PASSIFLORACEÆ—Passion-flower Family.

24. *Passiflora incarnata*, L. May-pops. P.

FICOIDEÆ—Carpet-weed Family.

25. *Mollugo verticillata*, L. Carpet-weed. A.

UMBELLIFERÆ—Parsnip Family.

26. *Daucus Carota*, L. Wild Carrot. B.
27. *Pastinaca sativa*, L. Wild Parsnip. B.

RUBIACEÆ—Madder Family.

28. *Diodia teres*, Walt. Buttonweed. A.

DIPSACEÆ—Teasel Family.

29. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, Huds. Teasel. B.

COMPOSITÆ—Sunflower Family.

30. *Achillea Millefolium*, L. Yarrow. P.
 31. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, L. Ragweed. A.
 32. *Ambrosia trifida*, L. Great Ragweed. A.
 33. *Anthemis arvensis*, L. Chamomile. A.
 34. *Anthemis Cotula*, L. Mayweed. A.
 35. *Arctium Lappa*, L. Burdock. P.
 36. *Bidens bipinnata*, L. Spanish needles. A.
 37. *Bidens frondosa*, L. Beggars-ticks. A.
 38. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L. Daisy. P.
 39. *Cichorium Intybus*, L. Chicory. P.
 40. *Carduus arvensis*, L. Canada Thistle. P.
 41. *Erechthites hieracifolia* (L.) Raf. Fireweed. A.
 42. *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. Fleabane. A.
 43. *Erigeron Canadensis*, L. Horse-weed. B.
 44. *Erigeron ramosus* (Walt.) B. S. P. Rough Fleabane. B.
 45. *Hieracium aurantiacum*, L. Golden Hawkweed. P.
 46. *Lactuca Canadensis*, L. Wild Lettuce. B.
 47. *Lactuca Scariola*, L. Prickly Lettuce. B.
 48. *Rudbeckia hirta*, L. Cone-flower. P.
 49. *Solidago lanceolata*, L. Narrow Golden-rod. P.
 50. *Solidago rigida*, L. Stiff Golden-rod. P.
 51. *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. Sow Thistle. A.
 52. *Taraxacum officinale*, Web. Dandelion. P.
 53. *Vernonia noveboracensis* (L.) Willd. Iron-weed. P.
 54. *Xanthium Canadense*, Mill. Cocklebur. A.
 55. *Xanthium spinosum*, L. Spiny Clotbur. A.

APOCYNACEÆ—Dogbane Family.

56. *Apocynum cannabinum*, L. Dogbane. P.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ—Milkweed Family.

57. *Asclepias Syriaca*, L. Milkweed. P.

BORRAGINACEÆ—Borage Family.

58. *Cynoglossum officinale*, L. Hound's-tongue. B.
 59. *Echinopspermum Lappula* (L.) Lehm. Stick-seed. B.
 60. *Echium vulgare*, L. Blue-weed. B.

CONVOLVULACEÆ—Morning-glory Family.

61. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. Bindweed. P.
 62. *Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq. Morning-glory. A.

SOLANACEÆ—Night-shade Family.

63. *Datura Stramonium*, L. Thornapple. A.
 64. *Datura Tatula*, L. Purple Thornapple. A.
 65. *Physalis Virginiana*, Mill. Ground-cherry. P.
 66. *Solanum Dulcamara*, L. Bitter-sweet. P.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ—Figwort Family.

- 67. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Toad-flax. P.
- 68. *Verbascum Blattaria*, L. Moth Mullein. B.
- 69. *Verbascum Thapsus*, L. Mullein. B.

OROBANCHACEÆ—Broom-rape Family.

- 70. *Orobanche ramosa*, L. Broom-rape. A.

BIGNONIACEÆ—Bignonia Family.

- 71. *Tecoma radicans* (L.) Juss. Trumpet-flower. P.
- 72. *Verbena hastata*, L. Blue Vervain. P.
- 73. *Verbena urticaefolia*, L. Vervain. P.

LABIATÆ—Mint Family.

- 74. *Brunella vulgaris*, L. Heal-all. P.
- 75. *Leonurus Cardiaca*, L. Motherwort. P.
- 76. *Nepeta Cataria*, L. Catnip. P.

PLANTAGINACEÆ—Plantain Family.

- 77. *Plantago lanceolata*, L. Rib-grass. P.
- 78. *Plantago major*, L. Common Plantain. P.
- 79. *Plantago Rugelii*, Dec. Native Plantain. P.

AMARANTACEÆ—Pigweed Family.

- 80. *Amarantus albus*, L. Tumble-weed. A.
- 81. *Amarantus chlorostachys*, Willd. Amaranth. A.
- 82. *Amarantus paniculatus*, L. Branched Pigweed. A.
- 83. *Amarantus retroflexus*, L. Pigweed. A.

CHENOPODIACEÆ—Goosefoot Family.

- 84. *Chenopodium album*, L. Goosefoot. A.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ—Pokeweed Family.

- 85. *Phytolacca decandra*, L. Pokeweed. A.

POLYGONACEÆ—Smartweed Family.

- 86. *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L. Black Bindweed. A.
- 87. *Polygonum Pennsylvanicum*, L. Smartweed. A.
- 88. *Rumex Acetosella*, L. Sorrel. P.
- 89. *Rumex crispus*, L. Curled Dock. P.
- 90. *Rumex obtusifolius*, L. Bitter Dock. P.

EUPHORBIACEÆ—Spurge Family.

- 91. *Euphorbia maculata*, L. Spotted Spurge. A.
- 92. *Euphorbia Preslii*, Guss. Spurge. A.

GRAMINEÆ—Grass Family.

- 93. *Agropyrum repens* (L.) Beauv. Quack-grass. P.
- 94. *Bromus secalinus* L. Chess. A.
- 95. *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L. Bur-grass. A.
- 96. *Panicum capillare*, L. Witch grass. A.
- 97. *Panicum Crus-galli*, L. Barnyard-grass. A.
- 98. *Panicum sanguinale*, L. Crab-grass. A.
- 99. *Chamæraphis glauca* (L.) Kuntze. Fox-tail. A.
- 100. *Chamæraphis viridis* (L.) Kuntze. Green Fox-tail. A.

The hundred species are distributed among thirty-one families. Twenty-six (26), or more than a quarter, belong to the large weedy order Compositæ. Other well-represented orders are the mustards and the grasses, each having eight species.

It is a well-known fact that weeds are often introduced into new localities in field, and even garden seeds; sometimes as many as forty kinds of weed seeds have been identified in a sample of clover seed, and grass seed is frequently no less free from foul stuff. Therefore sets of these seeds, as shown in the engraving, have been prepared to aid *stationists* (pardon the coining of a new word for station-agriculturists, station-horticulturists, station-botanists and other station workers taken collectively) and seedsmen in determining the exact nature of much of the impurity found in commercial seeds.

COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29, 1892.

Preliminary Report on the Flora of Luzerne County, Penn.

BY A. A. HELLER.

We are more or less prone to consider the long-settled portions of our country old and undesirable ground, when botanical exploration is thought of. Mexico, the far West, or some other distant point, claims our attention, and we forget that all around us is an abundance of territory that has never been touched by a botanical collector.

I have just begun to realize that the State of Pennsylvania is a great botanical wilderness. Many of the counties have never been explored, or only partially. Most of the work that has been done is due to the untiring energy of Prof. Thos. C. Porter. Our own county of Lancaster, which can boast of almost fifteen hundred species, an account of which has been published by Dr. Porter, has a great tract of limestone and new red sandstone, comprising more than half of the county, that is sadly in need of attention.

To me, one of the most interesting of these "wild" counties is Luzerne, situated somewhat northeast of the centre of the State. To the Torrey Club it is especially interesting, as it falls within the limits of the Preliminary Catalogue, the one hundred mile circle cutting through the eastern part of the county.